

Effect of Deferent Type of Training on C-reactive protein Level in Healthy Middle Age Men

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Abstract

Objective: The goal of our study was to investigate the effect of different type of exercise training on C-reactive protein level in middle age men.

Methods: A total of 20 male subjects' mean age 45 ± 5 years were investigated at the University of Jordan Hospital to evaluate CRP level after training. Subjects were divided randomly into two groups they participated in supervise exercise training resistance and endurance exercise for 11 weeks. CRP level was measured pre-post training.

Results: Mean C-reactive protein level measured before training program was 1.82 mg/L. And 1.81 mg/L for endurance and resistance groups respectively. Measurement of the CRP after the completion of the exercise program was 1.654 mg/L and 1.764 mg/L for both groups the endurance and the resistance respectively. TC was significantly reduced from 199.1 ml/dl to 176.1 ml/dl, for the endurance group and from 193.50 ml/dl to 181.60 ml/dl, for the resistance group. TG reduced significantly from 172.2 ml/dl to 161.50 ml/dl for the endurance group, and from 163.50 ml/dl to 159.20 ml/dl for the resistance group. HR at rest reduced from 79.63 b.pm to 74.47 b.pm for the endurance group, and from 77.50 b.pm to 74.6 b.pm for the resistance group. Fat % reduced significantly from 25.25 to 23.22 for the endurance group and from 23.03 to 21.60 for the resistance group. BMI reduced from 28.82 to 27.41 for the endurance group and from 27.63 to 27.40 for the resistance group. VO₂max increased significantly from 37.13 to 43.30 ml.kg.min for the endurance group, and from 37.67 to 39.3 for the resistance group. HDL also increased from 46.12 mi/dl to 48.25 mi/dl for the endurance group, and increased from 42.70 mi/dl to 44.30 mi/dl for the resistance group. Training gropes had lower CRP, weight, BMI, and body fat after the completion of the exercise program.

Conclusions: Plasma C-reactive protein levels are reduced in response to both strength and endurance exercise training in sedentary healthy men (there was no difference in the type of exercise in reducing CRP level).

Keywords: C-reactive protein, inflammation markers, resistance exercises training, cardiovascular disease

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) continues to be one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the world according to the British Heart Foundation (2003), and both the Center for Disease and Prevention and by the American Heart Association. (2004).

Jordan is no exception, according to the latest report issued by the Ministry of health in Jordan 2004, cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Jordan (37.1 %)

As evidence continues to accumulate that inflammation plays a role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis (Lippy, 2002). Markers of inflammation such as C-reactive protein (CRP) are being used extensively in epidemiological research Danesh, (2004). Recent research has shown it to be a more powerful predictor of cardiovascular risk than classical markers such as low density lipoprotein-cholesterol Ridker, (2003). CRP is a critical component of the immune system, a complex set of proteins that our bodies make when faced with a major infection or trauma. CRP was discovered nearly 70 years ago by scientists exploring the human inflammatory response. The role CRP plays in heart disease has only recently been uncovered. However, over a dozen major studies demonstrate that baseline levels of CRP in apparently healthy men and women are highly predictive of future risk of heart attack, stroke, sudden cardiac death, and the development of peripheral arterial disease Torzewski (2000), Pearson (2003), and Danesh (2004), Balucci(2010). Normal values for CRP are not well defined, nonetheless from the data available, values less than 1.0mg/L are considered low risk, 1.0-3.0mg/L are considered medium risk , and greater than 3.0mg/L high risk. Pearson, (2003).

Recent investigations have observed the association between physical activities and reduce risk of (CVD).Raul (2010), King (2003 and Hamer, (2007). Regular physical activity is associated with decrease in all cause of mortality especially CVD Paffengren, (1997) Wannamethee, (1998) and Johansson (1999). Many recent evidences has provided substantial support for exercise intervention-induced reduction in circulating markers of inflammation Targher, (1996), Lowe (2002), and Wannamethee (2002). These studies suggested that regular physical exercise might lower CRP levels in the body by reducing total fat, and can possibly be used as a means

of reducing elevated CRP level, Geffen, (2001), You (2004) and Church (2010).

Okita et al (2004) found that a two-month aerobic exercise program significantly reduced CRP from 0, 63 to 0.41 mg/l in 199 women. However, a number of studies have shown that exercise programs do not influence these markers of inflammation Marcell, (2005) Nassis, (2005), and Hammet (2004). A recent published meta-analysis concluded that aerobic training did not significantly alter CRP level Kelley, (2006).

Despite these findings, emerging data supports the ability of physical training to reduce circulating levels of CRP in diseased populations Castaneda (2004), White (2006), Brooks, (2007) Arikawa (2011), and However, there is no consensus on the influence of different mode of training involving resistance and endurance training on CRP level in apparently healthy middle age men in Jordan or in the Middle East.

Therefore, the current study was planned to determine the effects of different mode of training strength and endurance exercise training on C-reactive protein (CRP) concentration in apparently healthy middle age men in Jordan.

We hypothesized that different type of training induced different C-reactive protein reduction among healthy individuals who have low to moderate baseline C-reactive protein level and who therefore are at increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

Methods

All participants were recruited through advertisements and flyers posted and distributed at the local hospital and fitness centers in Amman. This study was approved by the scientific committee for higher education at physical education college. Criteria for participation in the studies included the following CRP level ≥ 1.7 mg/L, nonsmokers, no known heart disease, no lipid modifying medications and aerobically active < 1 hour a week, not having chronic disease or taking medication that prevented their participation in structured exercise training, and any other condition that may interfere with interpretation of the study results. Individuals who participated in the study were volunteers and were not given any kind of remuneration. The participants were informed about testing procedures, possible risks and discomfort that might ensue and gave their written informed consent to participate in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration WMADH, (2000).

Of 35 persons who responded to a public request for volunteers, 20 mean age 45 ± 5 yrs met the criteria who had serum CRP level that placed them on the risk of future heart attack (risk ratio ≥ 1.7 mg/L) Ridker, (1997), Danesh, (1998), and Metine, (2006). The subjects, table (1) were randomly assigned into two groups group 1 (strength exercise group) assigned to

supervised strength exercise program. Group 2 assigned to endurance training group. The two groups were similar in age, BMI, height and weight.

Table 1 Mean Physical Characteristics of study subjects

Subjects Characteristics	Group 1(endurance)	Group 2 (resistance)
Age (yrs)	45.7	45.5
Weight (kg)	90.8	85.1
Height (m)	1.775	1.755
BMI (kg/m ²)	28.82	27.63
BF (%)	25.31	23.4
Resting heart rate(bpm)	79.62	78.98
VO ₂ max(ml.min. kg)	37.75	35.60
Systolic (BP)(mmhg)	135.3	136.0
Diastolic (BP) (mmhg)	86.62	84.6

Measurements

During one day preceding tests, the participants refrained from training and maintained their normal diet. Laboratory tests were carried out on the same day in similar conditions for both groups. Room temperature was 23° C and relative humidity was 50%. Pre and post training venous blood sampling were conducted in the morning following an overnight fast at the University of Jordan hospital Lab. The same medical staff collecting blood samples for both groups and in pre and post training. The primary outcome measure will be plasma CRP concentration secondary outcome will be Total cholesterol triglycerides; high-density lipoprotein (HDL), Low density lipoprotein (LDL), BMI and fat%. Blood profiles were compared at baseline and after the training program have been completed for the mentioned variables. All variables were assessed at baseline and after the exercise training program by using the same study protocols and methods.

Exercise testing and procedures

All participants underwent standard graded exercise treadmill test using modified Bruce protocol. 12-lead electrocardiogram were recorded, Blood pressure (BP) using sphygmomanometer (ms-900) and heart rate (HR) was monitored. Subjects were exercised until reaching their 90% of there maximal heart rate. Subjects who had abnormal exercise stress test were excluded from the study. The treadmill test was terminated according to the guidelines recommended by the American College of Sports Medicine Balady, (2000).

Body weight and height were measured with standard techniques and body mass index (BMI) was calculated as an index of total body mass. Skinfold thickness at sites of suprailiac, subscapular, triceps, and abdomen were measured on the right side of the body using a Holtain caliper (Holtain Ltd, Crymych, UK) and for each participant the average of two

measurements was recorded. Percentage of body fat (%BF) was estimated using Robergs, (2003) equation.

Subjects, table (1) were randomly assigned into two groups group 1 (strength exercise group) assigned to supervised strength exercise program. Group 2 assigned to endurance training group. The two groups were similar in age, BMI, height and weight.

Training program for the strength group was performed at fitness one facilities, the training program were designed to mimic exercise programs typically performed by sedentary individuals using commercial equipment (Nordic Track equipment; Nordic track, Glencoe, MN) designed for home use.

Exercising individuals for group 1 will participated in supervised resistance program about 60 minute exercise sessions 3 time a week for period of 11 week using commercially available resistance training exercise equipment(Nordic Flex Gold, Glencoe, MN). All participants were instructed on the proper technique for each exercise by a trained instructor and were familiarized with the equipment before training. The resistance training program consisted of three sets 10 lifts/set and a three parts. Subjects preformed a brief warm-up period lasts for 10-15 minutes consisting of static stretching before and after each training session., the second parts is a supervised exercise session which lasted about 45 minutes and including resisting exercise for the major muscles including, military press, bench press, pull back, biceps curl, triceps push-down, leg curl and extension and sit up. The last part consists of 5 minuets cool-down exercise and stretching exercises. Participants trained with a partner and all training sessions were carefully supervised by the investigator and the gym staff. Each subject was encouraged to perform each set and repetition with utmost effort. Increase in strength was documented by comparing the average weight lifted during 10 repetitions. The target exercise intensity will be progress from 40-70% of 1MR

Group two the endurance subjects will participated in supervised program about 60 minute exercise sessions 3 time a week for period of 11 week, these sessions consisted of three parts a warm-up period lasts for 10-15 minutes , the second parts is a supervised exercise session which lasted about 50 minutes and includes walking on the treadmill ,and aerobic exercise. The last part consists of 10 minuets cool-down and stretching exercises. The target exercise intensity will be progress from 50-70% of max HR. The subjects were instructed not to change their lifestyle during the exercise intervention. Maximal oxygen uptake increased by 18% (from 37.75 to 43.30 ml/kg/min) during 11 weeks of exercise indicating the effectiveness of the training program.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS package (copy 10). The comparisons between pre-exercise and pos-exercise values were analyzed by nonparametric Wilcoxon's test for statistically significant. Numerical values are expressed as mean \pm SD. (Mann Whitney U) test was used to compare the two groups in pre and post measurements. A value of ($p < 0.05$) was considered statistically significant.

Results

Resistance and endurance groups were not significantly different with regarded to baseline values of CRP, LDL,HDL, TG,TC,VO2 max, Fat%, HR at rest, weight and B/P Table 2 show means and Sd for the investigated variables.

Mean C-reactive protein level measured before training program was 1.82mg/L. And 1.81 mg/L for endurance and resistance groups respectively. Measurement after the completion of the exercise program was 1.65 mg/L and 1.764 mg/L for both groups the endurance and the resistance respectively. There was a significant reduction in the concentration of CRP $p \geq 0.05$ in favor of the post training program for both groups.

Mean TC also was significantly reduced from 199.1 ml/dl to 176.1 ml/dl, for the endurance group and from 193.50 ml/dl to 181.60 ml/dl, for the resistance group.

TG reduced significantly from 172.2 ml/dl before the training to 161.50 ml/dl after the completion of the training program for the endurance group, and from 163.50 ml/dl to 159.20 ml/dl for the resistance group.

HR at rest also reduced from 79.62 b.pm before training to 74.37 b.pm after training for the endurance group, and from 77.50 b.pm before training to 74.6 b.pm for the resistance group. Fat % reduced significantly from 25.25 to 23.22 for the endurance group and from 23.03 to 21.60 for the resistance group. BMI reduced from 28.82 to 27.41 for the endurance group and from 27.63 to 27.40 for the resistance group.

VO2max increased significantly from 37.75 to 43.30 ml.kg.min for the endurance group, and from 37.67 ml.kg.min to 39.3 ml.kg.min for the resistance group. HDL increased from 46.12 mi/dl to 48.25 mi/dl for the endurance group, and from 42.70 mi/dl to 44.30 mi/dl. for the resistance group

Training grope had lower weight, BMI, and body fat after the completion of the exercise program. Table 2.

Table 2 Means and St.d for the measured variables for both groups Endurance and Resistance training groups

Variables	Mean and Sd for the endurance group		Mean and Sd for the resistance group	
	Pre	pos	Pre	post
CRP ml/dl	1.821 (± 0.063) (± 20.46)	1.6542	1.81 (± 0.015) (± 0.042)	1.7646
Tc Ml/dl	199.1 (± 32.64)	176.1 (± 24.64)	193.50 (± 8.79) (± 9.91)	181.60
BMI (Kg/m ²)	28.82 (± 4.56)	27.41 (± 3.49)	27.63 (± 2.75)	27.40 (± 1.77)
LDL Ml/dl	117.8 (± 33.58)	98.7 (± 26.4)	118.10 (± 11.38) 104.70 (± 9.38)	
VO2Max (Ml.min.kg)	37.75 (± 4.02)	43.30 (± 5.23)	37.67 (± 3.48) (± 3.97)	39.5
HDL Ml/dl	46.12 (± 10.45)	48.25 (± 9.68)	42.70 (± 9.17) (± 6.18)	44.30
TG Ml/dl	172.2 (± 73.02) 161.50 (± 56.63)		163.50 (± 16.07) 159.20 (± 7.06)	
HRrest (bpm)	79.62 (± 4.44)	74.37 (± 3.50)	77.50 (± 2.59)	74.6 (± 3.13)
FAT%	25.25 (± 4.27)	23.22 (± 3.49)	23.03 (± 4.09)	21.6 (± 1.91)
Weight (Kg)	90.8 (± 15.42)	86.37 (± 11.49)	85.10 (± 4.40)	84.4 (± 3.08)

Data are presented as the mean and S.D. BMI = body mass index, TC=total cholesterol, HDL=high density lipoprotein, LDL= low density lipoprotein, CRP=C-reactive protein.

Discussion

In this study, we investigated the effects of different type of exercise training (strength and endurance) training on CRP level among a representative sample of apparently healthy middle aged men in Jordan. Specifically we tested the hypothesis that different type of training would induce different reductions in CRP level and therefore reducing CHD of apparently healthy middle aged men in Jordan.

The results of this study show that CRP concentration is markedly lower in the resting stat in resistance and endurance subjects

Overall, these results suggest that resistance and endurance exercise training may be associated with lower levels of systemic inflammation

among healthy men who are 45 years or older. A training induced reduction in CRP is supported by a few similar investigations Andrew (2012), Michal (2011), Mattusch, (2005), and Okita, (2004).

Previous studies had similar results they reported that high activity level were associated with lower inflammation markers CRP Tisi, (1997) , Smith, (1999), Mattuch, (2000), King, (2003), Esposit (2003), Tomszwek, (2003), Aronson (2004), and You, (2004).

On the other hand, many interventions have shown less of a decrease, when active individuals were compared with inactive individuals; higher levels of physical activity have been associated with lower concentration of CRP Aronson, (2004), Pischon, (2003) and Reuben, (2003). There are established relationships among CRP, percent body fat, fat mass and BMI Khaodhiar, (2004). Although our results support the positive relationship between CRP and percent of body fat, it has been hypothesized body fat reduction my results in decrements in CRP concentration Tchernof, (2002), and Dvorakova (2006).

Obesity is a factor that strongly related to high level inflammation, and is a strong predictor of CRP Yudkin, (1999), Hak (1999), Visser (1999), Lemieux (2001) and Tracy (2001). And other inflammatory markers Bao, (1993), Cacciari, (1998), Fergusson, (1998) and Shea (1999). And it has been suggested that physical activity may reduce inflammation by reducing body weight and obesity level Folsom (1999), Geffken, (2001), Abramson (2002), Esposit, (2003) and You, (2004). However, in the present study, we observed that physical activity was associated with lower weight. And probably the reduction in weight was responsible in the lower CRP level; however, there was no significant association between the reduction in body weight, BMI and CRP level in our study. That's probably is due to smaller sample size or the short duration of the study, longer intervention periods have been found to be more effective in reducing BMI and body fat percentage Wolmore, (1999). Our findings are consistent with those reported by Okita, (2004). Who found that there is no association between weight loss and reduction on CRP level?

Training response

Many cross-sectional studies demonstrate an inverse relationship between regular physical activity and serum concentration of inflammatory marks, Dufaux (1984) reported the effects of exercise training on CRP and were significantly lower in swimmer and rowers. Tisi, (1997), Mattuch ,(2000) , Taaffe, (2000) , Wannamethee , (2002) , King, (2003), Pitsavos, (2003), and Albot , (2004) . They examine the effects of exercise training on CRP level they demonstrated that CRP level were significantly reduced after endurance supervised training compared with controls. These

intervention studies support the concept that exercise training reduces CRP level by altering the inflammatory process in consistent with our finding,

Other studies were in disagree with our finding two recent studies failed to confirm an independent inverse relationship between chronic physical activity and inflammation markers Rawason, (2003) and Verdaet, (2004). One explanation for the absence of an exercise effect in these studies may be the high proportion of sedentary subjects.

Other reported that Cardio respiratory fitness was inversely related to CRP level increase cardio respiratory fitness was associated with decreased CRP level Church, (2002), Lamonte, (2002), and Isasi, (2003).

Exercise intensity

The effects of regular physical activity on CRP level concentration values in moderate intensity were significantly lower than strenuous exercise , King, (2003) reported that moderate endurance activity (joggers and aerobic dancers) were significantly had lower CRP level similar to our finding.

Several studies were in disagreement with our finding they demonstrated marked increase in CRP level immediately and 24 h after strenuous exercise Weight, (1994) and Sigel (2002). During short exercise CRP increased temporarily and is directly related to exercise intensity and duration. Ostroski, (1999), and Pederson, (2000).

They suggested that exercise-induced muscle injury has been thought to be the primary stimulus for the increased CRP responded values returned to baseline two to six days after exercise . That was not the case in our study. In our study there was significant decrease in the CRP level after moderate intensity training,

Long term exercise or physical training appears to reduce the acute response to strenuous activity Febbraio, (2002). Post run CRP were reduced by 40% after training. Longitudinal exercise training studies demonstrate a long-term anti-inflammatory effect, Tisi, (1997) this anti-inflammatory response may contribute to the beneficial effects of habitual physical activity. The possible inflammation suppressing effect of exercise training may partly explain the effectiveness of regular physical activity in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases Lakka, (1993) , Paffengren, (1997, Wannamethee ,(1998) , Sacco,(1998), Hambrecht, (2000) , Lankkanen, (2001), Laaksonen,(2001a and 2002b).

Aerobic exercise effect on CRP concentration demonstrate an inverse association between physical activity and CRP one of these studies. Wannamethee (2002) examine change in physical activity over the course of 20 years and showed that inactivity men who become active had CRP values approaching those of men who remained at least lightly active conversely, those who become inactive had CRP level similar to these who remained

inactive, suggesting that physical activity has to be continuous to maintain its effects on CRP.

The role and the mechanisms in reducing CRP level with regular physical activity is not well defined exercise is related to several confounders that are associated with lower CRP level including age, smoking, hypertension, BMI, total cholesterol and triglycerides. Those factors are directly related to CRP concentrations Foreed ,(2003) Individuals who are obese have increased the production of inflammatory markers including CRP Visser (1999), Yarkin, (1999) , Mclanghlin ,(2002) and Esposit ,(2003). . Previous studies suggest that regular physical activity could suppress inflammation by reducing body adiposity level, (Geffken 2001, Esposit, (2003) and You, (2004). Individuals with high BMI also associated with increased level of CRP King, (2003), Tomszesk, (2003), and Aronson, (2004). By improving endothelial function preserving nitric oxide availability Romano, (1997), and Taddei (2000). The antioxidant effect of exercise reduces susceptibility of low density lipoprotein to oxidation Shern, (1998).Which in turn helps further prevent endothelial injury and inflammation Berliner, (1995) and Witzum (1997). In summary, its likely that exercise training reduces CRP both directly by reducing cytokine production in fat , muscle and mononuclear cells and indirectly by increasing insulin sensitivity improving endothelial function and reducing body weight.

Conclusion

Plasma C-reactive protein level are reduced in response to both strength and endurance exercise training in sedentary healthy men in Jordan .This finding may partly explain the effectiveness of regular physical activity in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. A longer intervention could have resulted in a larger C-reactive protein reduction. A weakness of the study is the lack of female subjects in the study.

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